

Geological Survey of Indiana.
Mr. Edgar, of Posey, has introduced an important bill in the House, providing for a Geological Survey of the State.
The bill authorizes the appointment of a State Geologist and two assistants, who shall commence and carry on with as much expedition as possible a thorough geological, mineralogical and agricultural survey of Indiana, with a view of determining

1st. The extent, depth, thickness, relative superposition and comparative magnitude of the several geological formations, and the general character of soils; and to discover, examine and describe all beds or deposits of ore, coal, salt, valuable clays, sand, etc., analyzing the same and ascertaining their economic uses.

2d. All examinations and assays required by citizens of the State, the Geologist is to make, and furnish a detailed account of the results.

He is to deliver a public lecture at the court house of each county in which he may make discoveries, concerning the same, and deposit in the clerk's office such specimens as he may deem of value. He is, for the information of the General Assembly, to make a yearly report to the Governor, illustrated with maps, drawings, specifications, etc.; and, during the progress of the survey, he is to forward, to be deposited in the Capitol for public inspection, such specimens as may be necessary to form a complete cabinet of geology and mineralogy.

3d. The Geologist is to make known to the parties interested, all valuable discoveries, and he is prohibited from entering into pecuniary speculations connected with the objects of his survey.

The bill appropriates for the purpose, \$5,000 per annum, for two years from the commencement of the survey, and fixes the compensation of the State Geologist at \$5, and that of his assistants at \$3 per day each.

KANSAS.—A Locomotion correspondent of the Buffalo Courier says the joint committee of the two houses of the Kansas Legislature have agreed upon an act for holding a convention for the framing of a State Constitution, and providing for the election of delegates thereto. Its principal provisions are as follows: A census of the Territory is to be completed by April 1st; the delegates are to be elected in June, at which election no one is to be permitted to vote unless he has been a resident of the Territory for one year; the Territory, in the office of the County Commissioners for the county in which he resides ninety days previous to said election; the delegates thus elected are to meet in September and draft the Constitution, which is to be sent to Congress without being submitted to the people to be voted upon. The Constitution, then, will all depend upon the opinions of the delegate elected.

"The Vincennes Gazette charges that 'the Indianapolis State Sentinel—Buckanan organ of the State of Indiana—styles the Germans of our State, 'the dirty Dutch.' It didn't talk so before the election." We challenge the editor of the Gazette to find a word or even an insinuation in our columns that will justify this dirty, contemptible falsehood. We respect an honorable opponent, but one who can manufacture a lie out of whole cloth, which has not even the semblance of truth, to gratify his malevolence, merits nothing but contempt.

"Two bills are pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, repealing the usury laws. The former does not exclude any class of persons or corporations from the benefit of the right it gives to all of negotiating paper, at any rate of discount or interest which the drawer and drawee may agree upon, save banks. The latter excludes pawnbrokers, as well as banks, from the privileges given to all others by the act.

IMPLICATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN CORRUPTION.—The Troy Whig says: "We are in the receipt of a private letter from Washington, (February 2), in which our informant gives the names of five Congressmen who have been implicated by the investigations of the Corruption Committee. Four of these are members from New York, representing constituencies West of Albany, the remaining one from Illinois, and all Republicans.

"The locks in the vaults of the new Custom House at Cincinnati, four of which cost \$1,000, are said to be a failure. Sometimes they won't lock, and sometimes they won't unlock; the Collector having occasion to use \$102,000 in the vaults, was nearly barred out.

"Forty acres of land, adjoining the town site of Ononago, in Dodge county, Minnesota, was sold a few days ago for the nice sum of \$4,000 in cash. Less than one year ago this same land was entered for \$1.25 per acre. Croakers can put this in their pipe and smoke it.

"Wabash navigation is resumed. The Atlanta, from N. O., for Terre Haute, touched at Vincennes on the 18th inst. The J. D. Early followed a few hours afterward—the first steamboat arrivals for many months.

"Four prisoners escaped from the Vincennes jail on Wednesday last. A pick had been furnished them from the outside, with which they worked their way through the enclosure around the yard. One, Odell charged with forgery, has been re-captured.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.—We are requested to state that a convention of the American party will meet in the Supreme Court room, at the Capitol, this afternoon, at two o'clock.

"The Black Republicans of the Garrison school, or 'full blown' Republicans, had a Disunion Convention at Rochester, N. Y., on the 10th and 11th inst.

"It is estimated that the book and shoe business of Massachusetts last year amounted to \$57,000,000.

The two bridges over the Mississippi at St. Anthony cost \$100,000.
The Martin county jail was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last.

The Paoli Constitutional, a white Know Nothing paper, has died out.

The New York, Baltimore and Washington mails are about one week behind time.

The penalty for selling liquor on Sunday in New Albany, without license, is \$3 and the cost.

Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, well known in the literary world, lies dangerously ill in New York. His recovery is nearly hopeless.

Russian emissaries, it is said abound in Paris, assuming every shape—rivaling, indeed, the celebrated secret police of Fouché.

There is a farmer in Connecticut who has not worn a hat for twenty years, and says he never suffers from heat or cold.

There are establishments in ten States for the rolling of railroad bar iron, turning out some two hundred thousand tons of rails yearly.

Fanny Kemble writes an indignant letter to the Milwaukee Sentinel, pitching into the hotels of that place. One week's board cost her \$98.

A man in Brunswick proposes to construct a flying machine. All he wants is the means. There is no doubt the machine would make the means fly, if nothing more.

Rents in New York city, within the past year, have advanced from ten to twenty five per cent. A corresponding depreciation has occurred in the adjoining cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, etc.

A drove of fat hogs were brought into Minneapolis last fall, and slaughtered and packed, to the amount of \$6,000. This is the commencement of the pork business in Minnesota.

THE COLUMBIAN DEFALCATION.—The Savannah Republican contains an article in reference to the defalcation of the late agent of the Marine Bank of Columbia, Ga., from which we infer that the defalcation extends to the enormous sum of \$350,000.

A young bride, riding out with her happy husband, in Montreal, Canada, a few days since, was frozen to death by her husband's side. Physicians testified that her death was caused by frost on the brain, from the exposure of the top of the head to the cold. She wore a fashionable bonnet.

The Louisville Journal says that some years ago a woman was killed on the Madison Railroad, and a man with her, who claimed to be the husband, received \$1,000 damages. Subsequently, the Company ascertained that she was not his wife, and recovered the amount of the award and interest, and what is better, have received the amount, less the lawyer's fee.

The Mount Vernon Advocate contradicts the statement of the late Auditor of State, in his report, that the Auditor of Posey had failed to report to him as required by law. The Advocate insists that the County Auditor performed his duty in the premises.
Nay, more, upon a repetition of the demand for the report, after it had been made out and transmitted, a second copy was immediately prepared and dispatched, as was its predecessor.

SAD AFFAIR.—The Evansville Journal says that on Thursday last a German living in the lower part of the city, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Failing to sever the jugular vein, he made a deep cut on his temple. Both wounds were insufficient to produce death, and he now lies at the poor house in a critical situation. Jealousy of his wife is said to have been the cause which led him to this attempt upon his life.

John G. Doughty, Esq., has purchased the interest of D. B. Bingham, in the State Sentinel, and will hereafter, in connection with Mr. Bingham, assume its control. This is the best arrangement that has taken place in the management of the State organ since it was owned by the Chapmans, and will, we think, have a tendency to make it pay. Mr. Doughty is an excellent printer, besides being a good business man, and a very essential requisite to the success of a newspaper. We predict the Sentinel will now be placed upon a sure footing, a matter most devoutly to be wished. Success to you, gentlemen.—*Franklin Weekly Democrat.*

THE STATE SENTINEL.—J. G. Doughty, we are told, has purchased Mr. Canfield's interest in the State Sentinel. This is a good move and places that paper upon a better and more substantial footing than it has occupied for some time. Mr. Doughty will bring to the "Central Organ" practical knowledge of the "art preservative," energy, good business qualifications and substantial aid, and which must greatly enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. The Sentinel will now be come a controlled and Democratic paper, and change in ownership cannot but be satisfactory to the party and the State. The Sentinel will now most certainly meet with the support and patronage so necessary to the central organ of a great political party.—*[Columbus Democrat.]*

Great Flood in Lafayette.
Extract from a letter dated, Lafayette, Sunday 15th, inst:

"During yesterday we had some rain, in short but heavy showers. Near 12 o'clock at night it commenced raining again, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The rain continued to fall heavily until near 9 o'clock this morning. At six we were all aroused by the ringing of the Court House and fire bells. The alarm was occasioned by two small boats, instead of the want of it, as is usually the case. The N. E. part of the town was flooded; that the inhabitants were alarmed and ran the bells to obtain assistance. The flood extends from the round house of the Wabash Valley Railroad to Missouri street. The water poured in torrents from the hills, and the culverts were not of sufficient capacity to carry it off. Main street near and above Linn's was all afloat this morning. People have been going in all directions all day, notwithstanding it has rained most of the time. The flood has subsided considerably since morning, though it still runs and looks as likely to continue to do so as to clear up.

A. P. M.—Still raining and the water rising.

THE DALLAS-CLARENCE TREATY.
Washington correspondent represent the Dallas-Clarence Treaty to be in danger of defeat in the Senate. In many important particulars this convention is obnoxious to legitimate criticism. Thus, in the first place, it involves the principle of a partnership of power, with England, in the affairs of the continent—an objection which strikes at the root of the Monroe doctrine, and which implies a departure from the established policy of the Government. Again, it seems to acknowledge the legitimacy of the Mosquito dominion in Central America, and to assent to the policy of the British protectorate. These are radical objections, and, in connection with the fact that the treaty will operate to the prejudice of American emigration to the isthmus, they fully justify the repugnance with which men of sound principles and enlightened views are disposed to regard the convention.

If it were an original proposition, we venture the assertion that very few persons would approve the Dallas-Clarence treaty. The question is, whether any combination of circumstances can justify it as a measure of policy. The reasons urged in its behalf certainly go very far to compensate for its indisputable defects.

If the Government were at liberty to follow its own interests, and to consult the popular feeling in this Central American complication, it would undoubtedly insist upon the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Admittedly, however, that such a policy would inevitably provoke a conflict with Great Britain, we have to satisfy ourselves that its contingent advantages would indemnify us for so deplorable a consequence. Is the country ready to declare war against England for the impracticable application of the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the present case? Are the people willing to start the question of a foreign war, for a consideration over the American continent at the hazard of hostilities with the foremost power of the earth? Shall an inconceivable dispute over an infinitesimal issue be pushed to an extremity which will expose all the great interests of the nation to the wide-sweeping calamities of battle by land and sea? If a negative response be returned to these inquiries, then is the Administration justified in its attempt to remedy the defects of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, rather than venture upon the bold, but perilous experiment of a repeal of the convention.

Conceding the wisdom of the policy, there can be but little difference of opinion touching the details of the Dallas-Clarence treaty. It is the best thing allowed us under the circumstances, we must acknowledge that it is very well done, and is adequate to its purpose. It clearly defines and limits the pretensions of British power in Central America, and avoids the hazard of future complications between the two countries in that region. If we pay a large price, we get something in the purchase, over which we may justly exult.

Failure of Eastern Insurance Companies.
Mr. Editor:—Will you permit me to say through the columns of the Sentinel, for the benefit of the readers of the article under the above head, in this morning's Journal, that the city of Boston does not now contain an insurance company doing a general business by agents—that no Boston company has an agent or a risk in the State of Indiana, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief—that there are but two insurance companies in the city of New York doing a general business by agencies, neither of which takes marine risks at all, and that not a single "stock insurance company" of the State of New York has ever done or attempted to do a "considerable Western business," has failed during the past ten years or more. The "plain fact" with which the Journal article concurs, so far as "extending business into every department" of insurance, is concerned, is worth considering in connection with the charter of the "Rising Sun" and the "Rising Sun" insurance companies, which, under the charter of the "Rising Sun" insurance companies, the right to extend their business into every department, and in connection with the life insurance advertisements of the Indianapolis company.

In regard to the other portion of the "plain fact" alluded to, I will only remark that all experience differs from the conclusion drawn by the Journal, that the "Rising Sun" in St. Louis, in 1849, agency companies from other States paid out a million of dollars, and not one of them failed in consequence thereof; whilst, on the contrary, as I am informed, every local company, whose business was confined to a narrow limit, failed. For the great fire in New York, about twenty years ago, three companies of Hartford, Connecticut, paid over \$1,000,000 each, within ten days after the fire, and did not suffer as much thereby as a small city and company might do by a loss of \$3,000 at Union City, or elsewhere.

I am inclined to think, Mr. Editor, that the two Indiana Companies to which I have alluded, would contribute to their interests and more by devoting the energies of their officers and resources to the establishing their own credit, than by so much effort to procure legislative protection against competition from good foreign insurance companies. An old adage about throwing stones is worthy of their deliberate consideration.

Feb. 16, 1887.

ANECDOTE OF MR. MARCY.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post thus narrates an anecdote of Mr. Marcy:

I do not think I shall violate any decency in giving an anecdote of Mr. Marcy current in society, though I believe it has never been in print. It is known that during the anti-slavery controversy, and consequent difficulty with the English Minister, Mr. Marcy, exerted all his influence with Mr. Cameron for the retention of Crampden. On one occasion Mr. de Sartiges was arguing before the Secretary against the dismissal of Crampden, presenting the disadvantages of such an act in the strongest colors, representing the desire of his government to prevent a rupture, etc., etc., in quite a lengthy oration, during the delivery of which Mr. Marcy sat perfectly silent, gazing his watch seals, as if in profound reflection upon the French Minister's eloquence. At length, when Sartiges had quite exhausted his discourse, and paused for a reply, the Secretary merely raised his eyebrows, and said, "little and quiet," and then he turned to Mr. Marcy, and said, "the story goes on further in that direction, except, as dependent, believe that Mr. de Sartiges took his hat and never approached the subject again, while, as the world knows, Mr. Crampden was dismissed, Lord Palmerston fumed and fretted, and finally has appointed Lord Napier to come over here in Crampden's place.

THE JEW.—The Jews have everywhere preserved their own character and even their national physiognomy. It is easy to recognize the physical type of this race. The eyes deep and ardent; the nose, high and forehead indicate intelligence, skill, and tenacity. Such is the type of the Jew in the East. The complexion has sometimes changed. Some Jewish colonies in Africa and India are black, others are white.

INDIAN REGISTRATION.
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THE SUFFERINGS OF WOMEN.
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THE CASE OF SUMMONS.—Judge Bartley delivered this morning the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Summons, who has been confined in the Cincinnati jail some four years, under sentence of death. The Supreme Court affirm the action of the court below, and appoint Friday, the 17th of April for the execution of the prisoner.—*[Ohio State Journal of Saturday.]*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissure of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand London; and by all druggists, at 25c, 62½c and \$1 per box.

RIVER MEN, NOTICE!
BERHAY'S HOLLAND BITTERS has proved a valuable medicine to travelers. It will prevent the many unpleasant effects attending a change of water—it relieves colic—dysentery, and by gradually regulating the bowels, will restore the system to perfect order. Fever and Ague, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache yield speedily to this delightful preparation.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Chartered 1810.
Capital \$1,000,000.
Assets \$500,000.
Special attention given to Insurance of FARM, HOUSES, DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS. Rates low and claims paid in a very prompt manner, for 3 or 5 years.

Losses Promptly Paid in Cash.
Also, Insurance on Goods, Merchandise, or Contents and Personal Property generally in town or country. Rates low and claims paid in a very prompt manner, for 3 or 5 years.

Application can be made to C. E. Davis, Esq., who is authorized to transact all business for the Agency. [Signatures] W. H. HENDERSON, Agent.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
WILL OPEN
AT MASONIC HALL,
ON THE 25TH INST. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
J. N. SCOTT'S
PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

This magnificent Painting commences with Adam, and continues on, in historical order, to the Babylonian Captivity, containing over 50 of the most sublime and interesting scenes in the Bible. Exhibition commencing on Wednesday, Feb. 27th, at 10 o'clock, and continuing daily, except on Sundays and Holidays, until the 10th of March, at 10 o'clock, in the community at large. Tick 10c for best seats, 5c for 25c, and 10c for 50c.

THE PUNISHMENT OF VERGER.—Vergers, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris, if he is not hanged, will be degraded and guillotined. This sentence has been frequently carried into execution. The bishop of the diocese, attended, is seated on the scaffold, surrounded by all the sacred elements which are used at the consecration of priests. He then turns a prayer, and after some ceremonies the bishop will scratch the "point of Vergers" hand, the ends of his fingers and thumb, and the "claw" of his hand, to remove the use of mankind from the church. He will then be unroofed and afterwards decapitated.

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